

A Short and True
ACCOUNT
OF THE
MATERIAL PASSAGE

In the FIRST

WAR
Between the
ENGLISH
AND
DUTCH.

Since His Majesties Restauration.

WRITTEN,
By the Right Honourable the Earl of
CASTLEMAIN;
And Published by Thomas Price, Gent.
The Second Edition.

Augmented and Amended, according
to his Lordships own Copy.

In the SAVOY,
Printed for H. Herringman in the Lower Walk
of the New Exchange, 1672.



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MATERIALS
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WAR

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ENGLISH

AND
DUTCH

Since Mr. Joseph

By the Right Honourable the Earl of

CARLETON

And

The second

Augmentation and Amendment

To be

Printed for J. Woodcock, at the

THE
STATIONER
To the READER.



Was Encouraged to Present you with a *Second Edition* of this Ingenious *Treatise*, as well by the reception the former found (which was no other than was to be expected from the known abilities of the Noble *Author*, and choiceness of the Subject so well handled) as by the happiness I have had to procure a more Correct Copy than the first.

The *Work* *His* succinctly
written according to the
Modern custom abroad,
the more easily to gain Rea-
ders, when 'tis fit the world
should be undeceived; ne-
vertheless (which is the won-
der of it) the Judicious will
find nothing of consequence
here omitted; and, I hope,
I shall have the honour to
give you a further account
from the same hand of
what hereafter happens,
for there's no body (Cour-
teous Reader) that desires
more to serve you, than

Your Humble Servant,

A. H. H.

THE
PUBLISHER
TO THE
READER.

Living in the Remote
Parts of Wales, far
from the stage on which
those great actions of War
between the Hollanders and
us were lately acted, I suf-
fered my self by those false
Reports of our Enemies
abroad, backt by the Male-
contents at home, to be al-

most drawn into an opinion
that we had the worst in the
late Military Engagement :
possessed with these reports,
I laid aside all thoughts of
future enquiry, as fearing
the more I div'd into mat-
ters of this kind, the less
satisfaction I should find, till
I met with this curious Re-
lation of the Right Honoura-
ble the Earl of Castlemain,
sent to some of his noble
Kinsmen and Friends, which
I am perswaded may unde-
ceive others as it did me,
and therefore I suppose my
publishing it will be no un-
grateful service to the Na-
tion.

At

At the beginning of the War his Lordship being abroad, understood what all our Neighbours thought would become of it: in the War his Lordship attended the Duke, whilst he was at Sea; at the Treaty he was near Breda, and since hath been often in Holland, and therefore this, with his acquaintance with our Court and Ministers, must needs afford him an exact knowledge of the whole business; adding to this, the long experience I have had of his Lordships great Honour and Integrity, I find no place

lest to suspect the Relation,
and since Money is that in all
Governments, which encour-
rages Allies, and frightens
Enemies, his Lordship we
see, would not omit to speak
with all modest advantage
of the Revenue and Power
of the Crown. He writ it
almost Three years ago, and
then printed it in French
to undeceive our Neighbors,
whom the Hollanders did by
too much dexterity before
abuse. There are many now
in England that have seen
the French anonymous Copy,
and know what good it did
in the Courts of Foreign
Princes;

Princes; and truly fearing
that some unskilful body
might Translate it into En-
glish, as I hear some intend,
I thought it now justice to
publish it.

Since his Lordship Print-
ed this in Flanders for the
Honor of his Countrey, he
has for his own satisfacti-
on and knowledge, travel-
led almost over all Europe,
has also taken a view of all
the Mediterranean Coasts of
Africk, and our considerable
Town of Tangier; in Asia
he hath seen the best Marri-
time Towns of the Otto-
man Empire, and visited in
Syria

Syria and Palestine, the
places most famous by our
Saviour's presence, and his
working our Redemption in
them; to which places he
has not only the common re-
lation of a Christian, but a
particular one also, as the gi-
ving the Name of Palmer
or Pilgrim to his Ancient
Family: as Philpot in his
Description of Kent, pag.
364. justly calleth it.

For after the end of the
Holy War, and their return
home, his Lordships Ance-
stors plac'd themselves at
Stening in Sussex, Match-
ing with the Noble Family
of

of the Pelhams, then with
the Heirefs of Stofham, ano-
ther ancient Saxon Family,
by whom they had Angmer-
ing, a place of their long a-
bode. Presently after they
married the Heirefs of Par-
ham, so that they had Two
of the prime Estates of that
County, and have since
brancht into Kent, Bucks,
Somersetshire, Wales, &c.
Nor did they in after times
leave this worthy custome of
matching with Noble Fami-
lies, so that it would be tedi-
ous to mention all the Nobili-
ty they are related to; nay, my
Lord's Mother (being Daugh-
ter

ter to the Lord Powis, a
branch of the Illustrious
House of Pembroke, and her
Mother, Daughter to the
Earl of Northumberland)
gives him so much of the
blood of the Percy's, that
after the House of Leice-
ster and Essex; no man is
nearer the late Earl than his
Lordship. And for the Ne-
vils I have seen a Draught
of his Lordships Relation, to
that Family, both by Father
and Mother's side, written in
his own hand by that emi-
nently knowing Gentleman
in Antiquity, Charles Ne-
vill, of King's Colledge in
Cambridge,

Cambridge, where my Lord
also studied.

And since I mention my
Lord's Family, I cannot omit
Two unwonted passages
recounted in it; the First
is, That Sir Edward Palmer
of Angmering, Great
Great Grandfather to my
Lord, being married to the
co-Heiress of Sir William
Clement (whose Mother
was, as I take it, Daughter
or Sister to the Great Sir
Rice ap Thomas, that
brought in Henry the VII.)
had by this Lady Three sons,
Three Sondays immediately
one after the other; who li-
wed

ved all to be men of note;
John (Heir of the Estate,
and married to the Daugh-
ter of the Lord Sands) the
other Two mentioned in our
Chronicles, viz. Sir Henry
by Grafton at the surrendery
of Gwisnes (where he was
Mr. of the Ordnance, and
received his deaths wound
as I have seen in Notes be-
longing to the Family.) The
other was Sir Thomas, who
was Gentleman of the Privy
Chamber to Henry the 8th.
(an Honour in those dayes e-
qual to that of a Gentleman
of the Bed-chamber now)
by Baker, my Lord Herbert,
and

and others in the said Kings
Raig, and in Q. Mariestime
by most of our Historians for
his death with the Duke of
Northumberland for the
business of Jane Gray.

The other passage was of Sir
Thomas Palmer, my Lord's
Grandfather, who married
an incomparable Lady of the
excellent Family of the Poo-
leys in Suffolke, from whence
there follows a considerable
Alliance with many of our
present Nobility. This Sir
Thomas in one House (viz.
Wingham in Kent) with
this one Lady, kept 60 open
Christmasses without ever
breaking up House. But

But, what I rejoyce most
in, is, that his Lordship has
enobled even his noble An-
cestors by his own personal
vertues, and approved him-
self no degenerate branch of
so ancient a stock, but that
posterity will have reason to
rank him with the eminentest
of his Ancestors.

In short, Reader, the No-
ble Author's solid and judi-
cious Writings already pub-
lished, and others we hope
preparing, will sufficiently
evidence his Vertues to such
as have no other acquaint-
ance with his Lordship. But
to those that know him, I
need

need say no more, but wish
both them and the other,
the benefit of his Learned
Labours, and that in the
perusal of them, they may
find a like satisfaction with
that, received by him, who
is,

Courteous Reader,

Your unfeigned Friend,

and Humble Servant,

Thomas Price.

Jan. 20.
1670.

B

need say no more, but wish
both them and the other,
the benefit of his Labour
Labour, and that in the
pursuit of them, they may
find a like Satisfaction with
that received by him, who

Courteous Reader,

Your assigned Friend,

and Humble Servant,

Thomas Price

Jan. 20.
1670

B

(F)



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Material Passages

In the First WAR between the

ENGLISH
AND
DUTCH,

Since His Majesties Restauration.

Having carefully
observed the
Whole Pro-
gress of the
now Finish'd WAR be-
tween the King of Great

B 2

Britain

(2)

Britain and the United Provinces; I was not a little surprized to find in many *Pamphlets*, and especially by Discourse with our late Enemies, as if it were a doubt whether the *English* had the better, nay with some, that they hardly came off upon equal terms: I therefore thought my self bound in Duty (being a Subject of that thrice Illustrious Kingdom, and now by my Travels amongst them, acquainted with what the Dutch are pleased to say) to give the World

World this true Narration
of affairs.

I shall not perplex my
self or Reader (referring
the Curious to the Printed
Manifesto's) with the par-
ticular causes of the War,
for niceties about Trade
must needs be tedious to
the disinterested and un-
concerned. I am sure we
had right on our side (pro-
vok't to hostility by sever-
al affronts done the King,
and real damages to our
Merchants) yet I allow the
Dutch the same confi-
dence, since all Subjects

(4)

are vigorously to assert the quarrel of their Governors, *who alone are responsible to God if it be unjustly grounded.*

I know not whether the States began this War upon their own Motive, or instigated by others (as the World generally proclaimed) but doubtless a wise and sober People were never more deceived, nor at any time took wronger measures than they.

1. They believed the King would want Money, and

(5)

and yet heard that no Parli-
ament could possibly be
more cordial then this.

2. They imagined our
Fleet was in an ill condi-
tion, and yet well knew
that never Prince under-
stood and naturally loved
all Maritime affairs like
ours.

3. They supposed that
the Discontented People
were so numerous, that
they might check us even
by the assistance of our
own Countrey-men, and
yet forgot with what uni-
versal Acclamations the

King had been receiv'd
and besides how certain
tis, that a rich Nation will
ever hate a Forreign En-
emy.

4. They also fancied
we wanted Commanders,
and yet saw that the Duke
was our Admiral, so re-
nowned through the World
for his valour: That Prince
Rupert (that wonder of
experience both by Sea and
Land) was with us: That
the Great Monck was still
alive, who could glory in
the conquest of their great-
est Fleet, and in the death
of

of Van Trump himself
and lastly, That my Lord
Sandwich was of our Navy,
formerly so much appre-
hended by them in the
Sound.

These were the advanta-
ges which prickt them for-
ward, Commented upon
by some English Fugitives,
and from thence they grew
so strangely high, that to
fright us to their demands, ^{1664.}
they sent Banckert with a
Squadron, who thought
to brave us in our very
River.

This were enough to
show

show who the first Aggres-
sors were, we not having
then made the least pro-
vision for VVar: for as it
is the English humour to
be slow in these begin-
nings, where such effusi-
on of blood must follow,
so when necessitated (with
modesty I may say it)
no People at any time do
more then they, which has
also been sufficiently seen
in the late contests, as by
this Treatise shall be ful-
ly proved.

The Bravado afore-
mentioned on our *Coasts*,
workt

workt the effect imagin-
 ned by all Englishmen,
 but came far short of what
 the Dutch expected, for
 in stead of cooling our
 courage, it fired all to
 revenge; and giving the
 City an occasion to ex-
 press their duty (by fur-
 nishing the King with two
 Millions of Guilders) it <sup>Two hun-
 dred thou-
 sand l.</sup>
 sent the Duke within a ^{English;}
 while to Sea, where by
 reason of the Winter he
 could only view that Fleet
 in which he was to tri-
 umph the following Sum-
 mer.

Triumph

Triumph I may well say, since no victory was ever more clear, and yet it would have been greater, had his Highness had less Courage, or his People less passion for him; For least (after so much glory to the *Kingdom*) some ill chance might befall him (every one knowing he would be foremost in the new Action) many were content, while he reposed, the flying Enemy should not be so fiercely pursued that night, as we had opportunity to do, through

(11)

through their wretched
state and condition.

Twenty sail they lost, 1665.
although they own but
Sixteen themselves, on
this Third of June, (a
Moneth ever fatal to them)
besides four thousand kill'd
and wounded, which ruine
they thought to have a-
voided, refusing (when
the Wind was for them)
to fight the day before, be-
cause just that Day 12
years, the Duke of *Albe-*
marle had given them so
remarkable an overthrow.
This account we had from
the

the Prisoners; with the Names of the Ships we destroyed; nor had we the least Vessel miscarried, unless the *Charity*, a heavy Dutch Prize, which not being able to make equal Sail with our Fleet, was intercepted just as the fight began.

My Lord Falmouth.
My Lord Mulcary.
Mr. Boyle, Second
Son to the Earl
of Cork.
My Lord Portland.
My Lord Marlbo-
rough.
Sir John Lawton.
Rear Adm. Sansom.

Five Noblemen of great Quality, yet greater in worth, with Two Flag-men, vvere those of eminence vve here lost; and Five hundred in all vvere the

the most that either died
or were maimed of ours;
about Sixty of which fell
to the share of the Duke,
who had been furiously
attacqu't by *Opdam* and
the *Orange Tree*, the very
biggest of all the enemies
Ships. This last he utterly
disabled, making her a
prey to his Fireship; and
for the Admiral, he so beat
their own Fire about their
ears, that she blew up in
sight of all our Navy.

Though his Highness
had reason to be pleased
with his reception at *Lon-*
don,

don, and universal cry of
 the People, that his valour
 exceeded the former Fame
 they had heard (seeing
 with less than 80 Men of
 War he had thus defeated
 90 and odd of the Ene-
 my's) yet he soon found
 a cross, when he was ear-
 nestly beseeched by all
 the Great ones of the
 Kingdom, not to hazard
 that Person any more,
 which being next to their
 Sovereign's, must needs be
 so very dear to them. This
 intreaty he would have
 wav'd, had not the King
 (seeing

(seeing his courage was sufficiently made manifest) exprest his tenderness in commanding his stay, and thereupon my Lord *Sandwich*, as Vice-Admiral of *England*, was appointed to supply his place.

Bergen, the Chief Port of *Norway*, was his first enterprise ; for understanding that at least 60 of the Richest of the Enemies Merchant-men (and among them 11 from the *East-Indies*) were there arriv'd , he sent Sir *Thomas Tyddiman* with a Squadron

dron to take or destroy them ; but the *Danes* that had before encourag'd us to the Action (as may be seen by our Kings Declaration) prov'd unkind , keeping our Commander in so tedious a Treaty , till the *Dutch* had planted many Batteries all along the Shore : Notwithstanding this ill usage, our Ships that Anchor'd in the Port, were order'd to set upon them , but not to shoot at the Castle , unless it Declar'd against us, which presently it did, though

though it was long before we were certain of it, by reason of the greatness of the Smoke from all quarters. The Fight was bloody on both sides, and though we then became Masters of nothing, yet the *Dutch* received an infinite loss in Bribing, and in the damage of their Merchandise; most of their Ships being torne by our Great shot, and many of them (besides what we sunk) receiving thereby 6 Foot of Water in their holds. 'Twas also reported with

much assurance, that we had so batter'd the Town and Castle, that they hung out a White Flag for near half an hour together, which not being perceiv'd by our Chief Officers (because both our own and Enemies smoke was almost alwayes in our Face) they pull'd it down again, believing we were running, when they saw two of our Ships loose, that by accident had then their Cables shot away.

And here I cannot but regret the death of Mr.
Montague,

Montague, the Queens Master of Horfe, a young Nobleman, so accomplisht by Nature and his own industry, that 'twas alwayes a doubt amongst his Friends, whether he had most Wit, or were better fashion'd.

Not one Fregat of ours perisht in this attempt, but retiring to the rest of our Fleet near *Schetland*, they had soon the satisfaction in open Sea, to take six Men of War, some *West-India* and *Smirna* Ships, which (besides several Merchants of smaller note)

One Mil-
lion En-
glish.

they brought home, and together with them, two *East-India* men, that to the Company at *Amsterdam*, had been worth at least Ten Millions of their Money; all this we did with the loss of the *Hector* only, a small Ship of about 20 Guns.

Whilst we were thus conquering at Sea, we had an implacable enemy at Land to contest with, *viz.* a Mighty Pestilence, which in the compass of a Twelve month, swept away in *London* alone, at least a hun-

hundred thousand persons. These we could near reckon by our printed Bills, though many thousands dyed which never were inserted, so that not only all Traffick ceast, but what was more (as Affairs then stood) the ordinary converse between man and man. The King was forced from his Metropolis, his Soldiers disperst, and the very Seamen which were provided to recruit our Fleet, were seized upon by that unmerciful Contagion. This decay

of Society , Trade , and Men , could not yet hinder the Parliament from presenting the King 12 Millions and a half of Guilders, though they had given him but a little before Twenty five Millions of the same Money.

One thousand Two hundred and Fifty thousand pound.

If the Dutch now found themselves wholly deceived in their Maximes concerning our affairs, *Monsieur Courtin* himself (the French Ambassador) began also to see that the accounts he gave his Master did not correspond with our vigorous

rous proceedings: therefore openly said at Oxford, *The Parliament might vote as they pleased, but the People (he was sure) would never pay the Money.* Now had he understood our Nation as well as he thought he did, he would have known that no sum was ever yet granted by the Three Estates, but 'twas alwayes paid to a penny. This superficial insight had like to have cost his Master dear, for hoping to underprop the reeling Hollander (and so
as

as 'twas said, to lengthen out our War for his own ends) he presently Declared himself our open Enemy.

Though this seem'd strange and contrary to the former profession of that Prince, yet no body (as all French men at *London* can testify) was daunted, but on the contrary, we were the more picquantly animated by it; and truly had not many unexpected accidents hapned, *France* and *Denmark* too might have rued that

that breach which they
then made with us.

The following Summer, 1666;
by Gods assistance (for all
the late Depopulating
Plague) we put to Sea
a well manned Fleet un-
der the Command of the
Two Illustrious Princes,
Prince *Rupert*, and the
Duke of *Albemarle*. Our
enemy bruised in the last
year's shock, lay a Bed
much longer than we;
and thereupon a strong
Report coming to Court,
that Monsieur de *Beau-
fort* was arrived near *Ro-
chel*

chel on purpose to joyn
 with the Dutch ; the
 Prince was Commanded
 with a Select Squadron to
 Fight him on his Way,
 or else to rejoyne upon
 Order with our Navy ;
 a thing imagined to be fea-
 zable enough, and which
 he by his diligence (be-
 ing called back) wanted
 but little of effecting,
 though Winds and Calms
 retarded him, and what
 was more, the Dutch were
 much sooner ready then
 they themselves first
 thought of,

'Twas

T was Friday the first of
 June when our General
 (by reason of this divisi-
 on) drawing towards the
Thames, perceived the
 Enemy at Anchor near
Newport, and thereupon
 advising with his Com-
 manders, and finding that
 if he should now make for
 the River, they would cer-
 tainly pursue him (to the
 apparent danger of his
 heavy Prizes and Mer-
 chant men of War) he
 resolves to attacque them
 first; and so with 54 Sail
 (the whole force he had)
 he

he set upon 91 of the Enemy.

In the beginning of the encounter, the noise of the Guns was plainly heard at *London*, which decreasing afterwards, we concluded the Dutch were running home. But the next day a powerful Recruit joyn'd them, which together with the former odds, forc't us to retire towards our own shore. Then did the valour and conduct of our Great Captain appear, for being himself ever in the Rear, he

he so warmly received the pursuers, that most of the weakest of our Ships made a commodious and safe retreat; much contrary to what I have seen the Hollanders do, who when they fly, make all the sail they can, little pittying him that stays last behind.

Having thus for Three dayes fought with Twice our number (and in our retreat, wearing our Lights all night, which the Enemy durst not do, though he brag'd of Conquest) the Prince himself came up;

up ; but after almost a whole days fight (prosecuted with his wonted Gallantry) by an unfortunate shot his Masts came by the Board , just as he was ready to reap the fruits of his valour. This accident moved his generous rage to an unspeakable pitch, for though he could still Fight, yet he knew he should not be able to follow when the Enemy fled, as afterwards they did, leaving us indisputably (as we thought) Masters of the Sea, though
with

with the present disability
of many, and loss of some
of our Men of War.

Those that miscarried
of our side, were the *Paul*
and Two others, all of
them lately taken by us
from the Enemy, and
which the General Com-
manded to be fired, be-
cause in the Retreat they
could not sail so well as the
rest. The *Bull* (got from
them before) perisht here,
the *Convertine* also (for-
merly theirs) we lost,
though since retaken; and
for the Ships that were
D really

really English, they were
 the * *Prince* that run a
 strand and so burnt, the *
Essex afterwards cast away;
 to which may be added al-
 so, (because I would o-
 mit nothing) the *Loyal*
George and *Little Cathe-*
rine, Two hired Merchant
 men, which sort of Ships
 every body knows are of
 small esteem in our Navy:
 Nor have the *Dutch* any
 thing to shew but the
 * *Swiftsure*, though their
 advantage in number was
 far greater then could pos-
 sibly be hoped for by
 them. They

* A First
Rate ship.

* A Third
Rate ship.

* A Se-
cond Rate

They say a Mist separated us, otherwise they would have done greater wonders, and publickly confess, Four only of their great Ships were here destroy'd (which the Prince of Monaco, and Count de Guiche, who saw and felt the havock, being twice forc'd to change Ships, must needs laugh at) when as our General gave the Parliament an account of near Twenty, averred by their own Seamen and Officers. But truly I will ever acknowledge they had

here much the better, since they could once fight and leave the Victory disputable.

Twas the latter end of July before we repaired again, having the Enemy not only a whole Month before us at Sea, but lying also on our Coasts, and Dating their Letters and Passports, *From aboard the Seven Provinces in the mouth of the River of London.* Yet no sooner did we weigh Anchor, but they retir'd, and within five houres clean

clean ran away, and had they not had most wonderful fortune, their Zealand Squadron had been totally ruin'd in this fight.

On our side was only lost the *Resolution* (a Third Rate) burnt by them; and though we actually took but *Bankert's* ship, and the *Snake* of *Harlem*, yet I look upon this Victory of more real consequence to *England*, than if we had destroy'd Twenty times that number in any other engagement.

For

For on our side we found by experience that though the War, Pestilence and haste, had disappointed us of real Seamen, yet that ordinary English men (pickt up in the Streets) were as fit for business when they came to the push, as if they had almost been bred at Sea from their Cradle. On the other side, we saw that nothing could infuse any true courage into our Enemies, for after a mighty conceit of their own success, their own

own visible finding themselves present Masters at Sea, and their constant news of our weakness, no sooner we came to blows, but they all strove who could get soonest home. Nay our victory was so unquestionable, that though we sent them shatter'd to their Ports, yet we ourselves were in a manner as fit to fight the next day as if we had never engaged.

And here also 'tis to be with admiration observed, that being equal in num-

ber (for in this encounter we had 86 Men of War, and 17 Fire-ships apiece) they durst not stay the flowing of a Tide, when as we with halfe their force fought them about Seven weeks before for Three whole days together.

Some Four or Five of our Ships that could not be there so exactly Rigg'd we sent for *England*, well knowing we might use this curiosity, since there was no danger of our Enemies coming out, and
after

after we had lain a good
 while near the *Maes* (to
 dare them that fled in) we
 made for the *Texel*, taking
 several Prizes by the way.
 Before we came there (by
 reason of the Northerly
 winds that kept us back)
 many of their Merchants
 got to harbor; but present-
 ly our Two Admirals see-
 ing them thus truly dismayed
 sent a Party to awake them;
 which landing on the *Schel-
 ling* Island (after a rich
 Plunder) fired *Brandaris*,
 and also burnt (beside *Two
 men of war*) One hundred
 and

and one and fifty of their Ships the far greatest Part of which were richly laden.

The Crowd was such that we could not exactly reckon them at first, yet afterwards by Prisoners and Spies, we found the just number; nor did I ever hear the *Hollanders* themselves esteem the loss much less, but for their Neighbours, they often reported it to be greater. This prodigious exploit, which our Admirals so prudently design'd was
 execu-

executed by that good
 Commander Sir Robert
 Holmes, born to be a
 scourge to the Dutch, while
 they are at War with Eng-
 land.

After this we continued
 yet a while on their Coasts,
 but at length our Viſuals
 being ſpent, we were un-
 happily compell'd to re-
 tire. Nor had it been
 convenient, it may be,
 when we firſt put out, to
 have made larger Stores,
 ſeeing that would have
 required more time, and
 beſides we were to fight

as

as soon as ever we hoisted Sail.

When we were thus gone, out comes the Enemies Fleet, consisting of about 60 or 70 Tatter'd Ships, which the Grandees were forc'd to expose even for their own particular safety; for having by their Brags and Artifices, so possess'd their Subjects with the opinion of their strength, their Navy was not to be kept in, (though certain to be beaten) without endangering the Stoning of the Officers

Officers for Cowards, or the Massacring of themselves (I meane those that stood at Helme) for Traytors, or at least for ill Managing of the publick business.

As soon as we re-victualled, we put to Sea, altogether assur'd of their Totall destruction: Nor was this a fond conjecture, according to humane probability, for if we were still Victorious, when they were flush and gay, and ever Masters (unless in the last Engagement) of
at

at least 20 Ships more than our selves, we might now well expect to be Conquerours, the like advantage in number being ours; and besides, there was scarce one of theirs so well furnished as usually. Vain therefore it is to think, that in any War (till by degrees, and long experience, they see their own weakness) the Dutch will not come out, since 'tis safer for the Ruling party (as I said before) to lose a Fight, than to undeceive their insolent Sub-

Subjects with so much hazard to themselves.

'Tis evident then that they now came out for a Show, and not to Engage, seeing they put us to the trouble of hunting after them; but as soon as we found them (which happen'd near *Bullen*) there arose so tempestuous a North-East winde (or inclining that way) that it caus'd not only the Firing of one of our hired Merchant-Men, and took from us all possibility of Fighting, but occasion'd
also

also the total burning of the great and Famous City of *London*.

Here was a Loss that would have crackt the back of any place but *England*, and such a real noise it made through the World, that I have seen beyond Sea printed Relations, in which the detriment amounted to 100 Millions of English Money. This computation was as just as the other wilde reflexions strangers make upon our Affairs; but though it came not

to so high a pitch, yet I believe both the *United Provinces* and *France* it self, would have found it a difficult thing (after such a Blow) to pay 18 Dutch Millions, for so much the Parliament gave the King, besides what I have already mentioned.

*Eighteen
hundred
thousand
pounds:*

Our prosperous Success at Sea, was a consolation sent from Heaven after so many Misfortunes on Land, and made our Enemies earnestly desirous of Peace, finding nothing but ruine by War; for

E

besides

besides other losses, there were 80 and odd Prizes brought into our Ports by the Fleet that Year, over and above what was taken by Privateers. In *Holland* and the neighbouring Countreys, all Traders stood idle, most bewailing the Losses they had suffered, and others fearing new ones, should they again venture: and as the number of their Merchants is incredible, so it added still more Fuel to their Complaints and Misery.

The

The *Danes* on the other side had no vent for their *Stock-fish* ; and if the Governor of *Bergen* found himself warm in that cold Region, yet this brought little comfort to the rest of his Kings Dominions : Neither did the Scotch fail of taking some of their *Men of War* for all the care that was used in not exposing them to danger.

The desire of the Spanish *Netherlands* made *France* unwilling (as 'twas thought) the *Dutch* and we should agree, though

otherwise they found no small inconvenience by the War; for there was a general want of Traffick over all the Countrey, and Wines lay upon their hands at *Bourdeaux* and in other places. Several losses the Merchants had at Sea, and especially that rich *Madagascar* Ship (worth above 400 Thousand Crowns) and Sunk by us in the Channel as she was returning home. But that which perchance toucht His Christian Majesty as much as any thing, was
to

to find His Royal Navy decrease, we having taken the *Victory*, and afterwards the *Ruby*, *La Roche's* ship, one of the primeſt then of all his Fleet.

Upon the Motion for a Treaty, our King conſents; as being alwayes moſt willing to hear of Peace, ſo the Conditions were any way answerable to his juſt demands. Nor was the War a pleaſure to *England*, conſidering our great Afflictions by Plague and Fire; and (which is not to be believed but by them

them that saw it) we were oppressed by too much plenty and abundance.

The Enemy Proposed *Dover*, or any other place in our Countrey for the Meeting; but His Majesty would by no Means consent to that, Resolving to send His Plenipotentiaries to them, since they were greedy of a Peace, well knowing the insolencies of People in a Commonwealth, and that the ruined multitude are the best Mediators; Nor could any thing be thought
more

more advantageous to the Prince of *Orange's* Affairs, than that we should Treat there where His numerous Friends and Dependants might by our Help and Patronage Promote his just Pretensions.

Nothing was more applauded beyond Sea than this Prudence, in using Dexterity, though the Game was acknowledged ours by all: for now they saw the Commonalty could not be so easily deluded by the self-interested Cabal; in making the

unreasonableness of the
English, the cause why the
 War continued, and 'twas
 also most certainly sure,
 that if the Rabble should
 find their own Ministers
 in fault (as 'twas easie at
Breda to shew them the
 truth) they would have
 tore them in pieces, and
 made them the objects of
 their sudden fury.

Though *Breda* was
 agreed upon, yet a cessa-
 tion of Arms was deny'd
 by our King, because he
 well knew, could the
 Dutch

the Dutch before the Treaty
 were concluded, get home
 but their Merchants, and
 send out others, they
 would then be far harder
 to be brought to Reason.
 Things standing thus, each
 party prepared (whilst
 their Embassadors were a
 Treating) to do as much
 harm as they could; and
 therefore now 'twill be
 proper to bring to the
 Test, who shew'd most
 Wit, both in the Design,
 and also in the Execution
 of that Summers busi- 1667.
 ness.

It

It had often been (at the beginning of the breach) proposed to the King by several knowing Persons, and especially by Sir *John Lawson* (that approved Scaman) that since the whole life of the Dutch consisted in Trade, a Pyrrhical War was much the cheaper, and would far sooner undoe them; for could they Traffick, they would hardly value the expence they were at, but perchance grow Rich upon it, as 'twas well known they did in their long contest



rest with *Spain*. Now
whilst our Fleet was in a
body, we could not whol-
ly attend after Prizes, and
if they fell in our Mouths
(as often they did) we
were still the more obli-
ged to Fortune.

His Majesty could by
no means then be satisfied
with the advice, conceiv-
ing it a Dishonour to him
(who was justly thought
to be the most Potent
Prince in the World at
Sea) not to make it good
by open bravery, and more
especially, it being uncer-
tain

tain how long this War might continue. But when at last his many Victories were obvious to all, and that certainly the Enemy (who so much desired it) would conclude a Peace, he now judg'd it prudence to Equippe onely a light Fleet, which dividing it self into every Quarter, must assuredly make spoil of their Merchants, and that each Loss would still come closer home, and let them farther see their great Oversight in provoking him. He was also certain, should

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should He Man out his big-
 gest Ships, it would be so
 much Money thrown a-
 way; because they (that
 were alwayes beaten) would
 never hazard in a
 Treaty to fight; for in like-
 lihood there would be a
 Peace, and to be worsted
 at that present (as they
 might well fear if they
 engaged) must needs add
 a heavy score to the old
 reckoning.

On the other side, if
 through this small prepa-
 ration of *England*, the
 Enemy should come out
 which

which was the only thing we were to apprehend) most wise men concluded, they could probably do no harm on our Coast; and for the Bravado it would be nothing, since our valour and their weakness was sufficiently known to every body. Nor can a Bankrupt be valued equal to a rich Merchant if on the Exchange he happens, perchance to have Money in hand when the other has none ready, having newly laid it out upon some great and advantageous adventure.

The

The Hollanders finding we did not set out our main Fleet, made ready theirs with all the haste they could, hoping now to do great matters; this unlookt for occasion offering it self unto them. After a huge Expence in fitting up, they set sail, and understanding afore, by those Fugitives amongst them, and their Complices then in *England*, that our great Ships lay at *Chatham*, they prosecuted that Design. At their first being out (which was in the be-

beginning of June) they met with high Winds, but at length went up the *Thames*, and burnt there Three Ships formerly taken from them, greatly damnified; three more, viz. *Iames*, *Oake*, and *London* (which are yet deem'd Repairable) and carried along with them the *Jonathan*, a small Dutch Prize, and the Hull of the *Royal Charles*, for 'twas unrigg'd, and so were the other three last mentioned.

Though I do not deny Monsieur *De Witt* to be a Man

man of parts, yet Success
 can never make me think
 any action prudent, when
 'twould have been certainly
 more than ridiculous
 had it miscarried: Nor
 should I now mention this
 Statesman more than any
 other, did he not call the
 Design his own, and de-
 sire to be thought the sole
 Contriver of it.

"Twas a Million to one
 that it succeeded; for
 had the Winds turned boi-
 sterous (as both afore and
 after they proved) they
 might have well endan-
 gered

gered all their Fleet; or had the Officer who had the charge (and Prince can but Command) drawn up the Ships according to express Order, the attempt had been wholly vain. For the King had so guarded all his Coasts (and Chatham of any place he had least reason to fear.) that what endeavour soever the Enemy made, they were still beaten back with unspeakable shame and loss. Yet for all this good fortune, you have seen the whole harm that was done

as; which nevertheless cost them (besides the great charge of this enterprize) an infinite number of Men, and Ten ships, according to our estimate, though they will not acknowledge so many. Judge then whether the gain can counter-vail the expence.

If they took in hand this designe to further the Treaty, I must say they understand the Affairs of England, just as I thought they did; for this was the only way to exasperate, even them that favoured

the accommodation ; and had there not been great endeavors used , by some that naturally love quiet, to pacify the King (in truly showing Him , that so slight an Action deserv'd not to make him change his inclinations to Peace , so advantageous for Christendom) the Contriver would have occasioned more harm to his Country , then perchance in his whole life-time he could have again redrest. If the Design were undertaken to show that their

State

State is Mighty, it either argues a great Weakness of Judgment in themselves, or a belief, that the rest of the Civilized World are fools. For how is it possible that any wise man can think them an equal match for England, when as they never met our Navy, but that the Blow was Deadly: Nay, they judg'd it fit to rejoyce like Conquerors, because they were not ruined when half our Fleet attack'd them.

Had they beat us at
Sea,

Sea, and then burnt a
 Sculler onely, I would
 have said the action had
 been Great; but since we
 were as strong as ever, had
 been Victorious in the last
 Engagement, had in pur-
 suance of it, fir'd one hun-
 dred and one and fifty
 Merchants Ships (besides
 a Town and some Men
 of War) I may lawfully
 averre all that they did
 (yes, had they done there
 Ten times as much) proves
 no more that they are able
 to Cope with us, *then that*
the Spaniards are hard e-
nough

nough for France in this present Attacque, if they should make some little spoil in the Dominions of His Christian Majesty, his Army being employ'd in another enterprize.

He that expects not Accidents in War will find himself deceived; Nor shall the wisest results of a Council-board, bring alwayes success along with them. I am sure it may be well now said, that the Dutch committed a Solæcisme in the whole Frame of their Project, when

they fell out with us ;
 Nor must the King of
France himself be free
 from mistakes, even in
 this very business of *Flan-*
ders ; for had he last year
 set out one Moneth soon-
 er, or let *Charle-Roy* alone,
 he might (as most think)
 have been Master now of
Brussels, *Gant*, and of *Ant-*
werp also. I doubt not
 but he had reason for his
 delay, and so had the *En-*
glish in not Equipping ; for
 we not onely intended (as
 I said before) to destroy
 their Merchants, but ef-
 fected

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ected it to so high a de-
gree, that in no year there
were so many Prizes taken
as in the last.

Sir *Jeremy Smith* brought 1667.

Thirty eight considerable
ones into *Ireland*, and took
also a ship destin'd for the
East-Indies, in which were
100 Guns, and the whole
loss of that very Vessel ,
was valued in *Holland*, to
be at least a *Milion. What One hun-
dred
thousand
pound
English:
this year Sir *John Harman*
did in the *West-Indies* , as
ruining at one time a Fleet
of near Twenty Sail of
French and Dutch, and in
taking

taking also several Places, and Prizes from them, was so known to every body, that their own Gazets were fain to confess the greatest part. None of our other Squadrons were behind hand in their duty, no not the Scottish Privateers, who so wonderfully bestirred themselves, that all the Ports in their Countrey were throng'd with what they took.

The Enemy in the mean time gloried as Masters of the Sea, and yet brought home the smallest effects
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imaginable. For first they as-
 sailed a poor Fort at *Har-*
wich, and there receiv'd a
 considerable loss, which
 doubtless was no mean
 disgrace, seeing (by having
 so many good ones in pos-
 session) they must needs
 know what a Fortificati-
 on is. *Van-Ness* also was as
 little fortunate in his ex-
 ploit in the *Thames*; for
 about the latter end of *Ju-*
ly (whilst the rest of their
 Navy went toward *Ply-*
mouth) he came up the
 River again with five and
 twenty Sail to give us a se-
 cond

cond alarme; but finding, contrary to his expectation and hopes, some of our Ships there in readiness, he was fain to return with the loss of his Branders, and (as 'twas said) of one of his Men of War, it costing us but Four Fire-ships, which they in their Relations were pleased to change into Fregats. In short, their Fleet hovered the whole Summer on our Coasts, dividing it self from *East to West*, and never took one Prize (that I remember) which a Cap-
per

per of Three Guns would
not be ashamed to boast
of.

If the Dutch look upon 1667.
this year as prosperous,
I am sure it must not be up-
on the account of their
Armes; but if they so
deem it, because then
they concluded a peace, I
think they have great rea-
son on their side: Never-
theless this I must say, as
'twas more then a wonder
that at *Chatham* they did
any thing, so 'twas odds
enough that they had not
been afresh involved in a
War,

War, which many Wise Men among them at first apprehended, and wist that the enterprize had never been; therefore the *Sieur De Witt* has little cause to applaud his judgment herein.

Let his Brother also (the Grand Bailly of *Par-ten*) think what he pleases of his Atchievement, yet I am perswaded, his posterity will find more real satisfaction in his *Golden Cup*, given him by the *States*, then in the Glory they shall inherit by the Action. I

I confess I was troubled when I heard a ship fell into their hands, which His Highness once made use of, and had thereby the Honour to wear His Flag: but I was soon again satisfied, when I call'd to mind, *that Sampson himself might be taken by surprize, and that this Vessel could not choose but have an ill end, seeing it had Cromwel for its Founder.*

This with the *Patrick* and *Elizabeth* is the whole loss our Men of War suffered by the *Dutch* in any publick

'publick or private encounter ; but here we must remember , that though several of theirs have been taken by our Cruisers, yet I have made no mention of them, for the former Account is only of what happened in the General Engagement of our Fleets. The *Elizabeth* was a little Fifth Rate Fregat, burnt at Anchor in *Virginia* ; but the *Patrick* a Fourth, newly built at *Bristow*, which, coming to *Harwich* to be Mann'd, went out with scarce halfe her Complement,

ment, accompanied by a
 Fireship, to attack two
 Zealanders that were wait-
 ing thereabout for Colli-
 ers. After some time spent
 in Great Shot, our Mettle-
 some Commander board-
 ed one of theirs, believing
 his Fireship would defend
 him from her fellow; but,
 no sooner had most of his
 men gotten into her, but
 he was also boarded by
 the other of the Enemy,
 even when he thought
 himself altogether Victo-
 rious: For which Villany
 the Captain of the Fire-
 G Ship

ship was condemn'd, by a
 Councell of War, and im-
 mediately after Execu-
 ted. b
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 Now, concerning the
 losses the English Mer-
 chants sustain'd, it is a won-
 der how small they have
 been, considering we are a
 Trading Nation, and the
 number of our Enemies
 we had to deal with, n
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 (with our Harbrough Fleet
 with a Merchant man
 Convoy) was that, of the
 only consequence, which
 fell into their hands as a
 clap; nor could any thing
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be

be more accidental then
 this; for His Highness re-
 turned from the Texel
 sooner than they imagined;
 and the Ketch also that
 was sent with Advertise-
 ment mist meeting them,
 by reason of the sudden ri-
 sing of the Winds. This
 accident hapned in May
 65; and the detriment
 hereby to us (for the Hol-
 land Traders had therein
 no small share) was reck-
 oned on the Exchange at
 50 thousand pound; and
 being also my self inquisi-
 tive, I was informed by as
 know-

knowing a Merchant as any
 that Trades, that 20 thou-
 sand pound more was the
 utmost, supposing some
 for their credit had con-
 cealed their misfortunes.
Bristol next to *London* re-
 ceiv'd most damage, and
 that especially by Private-
 ters; yet (though I had
 more Means of knowing
 this than ordinary) I ne-
 ver heard that what was ta-
 ken any manner of way,
 exceeded the summe afore-
 mentioned. The rest of
 our losses were most of
 them single ships of small
 value

value, and for the Colli-
 ers I know not how to
 Rate them: yet doubtless
 as their lading was mean,
 so the Prizes made of them
 could not be considerable:
 But to conclude this point,
 let all matters be examin'd,
 and 'twill be found (though
 I mention not the East-
 India men we took (that one
 Ship of theirs (I mean the
 Solomon, worth 200 thou-
 sand pound, which Sir Tho-
 mas Allen sunk in the
 Streights, just as the War
 broke out) was of as much
 value, as what was got
 from

from us, were it all put together.

As nothing could be a greater argument *a priore*, that the Dutch began the War with us, than our being Hectored by Bankers, when we had no Shipping ready: so nothing *a posteriore* can prove it better, then the not providing our selves with forrain Friends and Allies. This is always the first thing dreamt of by those that intend to quarrel, therefore 'tis plain (as I said) we were not (for all our being long before
pro-

provok't by a train of injuries) the Aggressors in this hostility,

Though the Dutch were thus early active to strengthen themselves with such helps, yet the knowledge of our power made them long miss their hopes; nay, for all the after Game was ours, we seemed to have much the more likelihood, of drawing into a League the Swedes, Danes, & Spaniards. But when his Christian Majesty saw that a single Enemy, though never so po-

tent, could not keep us in Play (and then an Agreement would follow to the prejudice of his designe in *Flanders*.) he was openly forc't to Proclaim War against us. 'Tis true, he never ventur'd his Fleet in Battel for them, (his prudence showing him the danger) yet the Dutch in reality receiv'd as much benefit by him as ever people did by Neighbour.

For he not only put life into them again, (which is the best single succor imaginable) but sent them
men

men also, when fear and loss had brought them to the utmost despair. This was not yet all he did, for by declaring himself on their side, he made a powerful faction against *Munster*, so that that generous Prelate was necessitated to a Peace. The *Swedes* also by this means were resolv'd to be Neuters, and the *Spaniards* (fearing an occasion of Quarrel) absolutely refused any union with us.

As he thus took off their present and future Enemies,

Enemies, so he gain'd them
 Friends; for now *Lunen-*
bourg had no difficulty to
 favour altogether their
 party; nor did *Branden-*
bourg and the *Danes* refuse
 for Money to enter into
 that Confederacy. Money
 it cost the Dutch indeed,
 and to that quantity (by
 forgiving Debts, and ad-
 vancing new sums) that
 no King of *England* will
 ever buy the Friendship of
 any Man at so extraordi-
 nary a Rate.

Doubtless these are
 Courtesies, and all these
 the

the *United Provinces* re-
 ceiv'd, yet the whole world
 still gave us the Bay's; nor
 did we ever receive the
 least shock, but what came
 casually: casually I call
 that (and justly in war I
 may do it) when one par-
 ty is fore't alwayes to
 yield to the valor of the
 other, and then comes a
 lucky hit (which no ill
 Gamester but sometimes
 finds) giving him some
 little encouragement, per-
 chance to his further de-
 struction in the end. And
 truly no *Maxime* is with
 more

more assurance receiv'd by
all the people of England,
than that as often as we
meet the Dutch at Sea, so of-
ten we shall certainly re-
turn with Conquest.

His Christian Majesties
engaging in this War, at
the instance of the Low-
Countreys, brings to my
mind a passage out of *Plu-
tarch* concerning *Pyrrhus*,
that active King of *Epire*.

Cineas, one of the chief-
est of his Council, (and
of singular esteem both for
his Parts and Loyalty) see-
ing his Master passionate-
ly

ly bent upon a War with
the Romans, ask'd him one
day what he would do
when he had brought them
under? The Prince an-
swered, That then there
would be no doubt, but he
should master all Italy. What
will you do after that, con-
tinues the Statesman? Why
then I will take Sicily. And
what then must be done? I
will conquer Africa reply'd
he. And how when we at-
tain that success? Then no-
body will oppose me (says he)
in swallowing all Greece.
And what must we do after
all

all this good fortune? Why then answers Pyrrhus we will repose our selves, and do nothing but Feast and be merry. But Sir, sayes Cinneas, what is it that hinders us now from this enjoyment, for all the satisfaction designed, is at present in your power without trouble and effusion of blood.

And with this satisfaction, we doubt not but his Most Christian Majesty will generously content himself, since the Plenipotentiaries at Aquisgrane have so far proceeded in
the

the Treaty; and if it succeed, will I hope make even the English themselves forget the late unexpected Conjunction, which yet did us much honor, though our Enemy much good at that time, but adds nothing to his strength for the future.

Were the Dutch able to match us in goodness of Men and Fregats (as in both without all question we excell) yet we should be much too hard for them in any open and publick War. For as all their
 wealth

wealth proceeds from
 Trade, so the now stop-
 ping of that, reduces them
 (being Six times as popu-
 lous,) to a far more di-
 stress'd condition, than the
 former low state they were
 in. Whereas *England* has
 of it self enough to subsist
 did no Native meddle with
 foreign Commerce. 'Tis
 certain, to alter the present
 Method, would greatly
 discompose us, but still it
 may be done, since we find
 by our Records, when ge-
 nerally we took this em-
 ployment upon us; and
 know,

know, as the *Venetians* and others, brought from abroad what our *Luxury* coveted; so the *Genoes*, the *Flemings*, and the *Jews* managed for the most part that little Traffick we had at home; yet even then we were so eminent in the World, that no Kingdom but *France* stood in competition with us; and that also (much about the same time) we conquered twice, making one of their Kings our Prisoner, and forcing the other to surrender up his Crown and Power.

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In the next place, we can maintain a War far cheaper than they, which doubtless seems a Paradox, considering theirs as a frugal State, and ours as a Magnificent and Splendid Monarchy. Nevertheless this in reality is so, for as Nineteen parts of them out of Twenty grow rich only by negotiating abroad (whilst the number of the *English* that thus thrive, are inconsiderable to the whole) so though the People of each Nation should be taxed alike, yet their charge would

would be more then double ours, by their expending equally, and still having the loss in their usual income, so vastly different: He therefore who considers what the Enemy spent in this war, and what they might have otherwise got, will find there is no proportion in our expence. Add also to this, that near half their Subjects live from hand to mouth by Maritime employment, which being interrupted, together with a turbulent spirit (essential

to all Democratical Governments) will presently drive them to the utmost Tumults and Comotions.

Lastly, the meaner sort with us contribute nothing, or at most, very little to the War, Taxes being in a manner wholly on the Land, when as in *Holland*, the Poor pay more than the Rich ; for 'tis not only easier to find the worth, of a poor man's little personal Estate (and then to a Farthing he pays his just proportion) but
also

also the bulk of Money raised, comes from great Excizes, so that a man of wealth may retrench his expences if he please, when as the Commonalty must buy Necessaries, and cannot possibly live nearer then they did afore.

In *England* there is no Excise but upon drink; neither is any body (except he that makes it for gain) liable to the Tax, nor do they pay for what is ordinarily drunk above Six pence a Barrel, and yet this gentle Impost brings

brings in the King at least 400 thousand pound a year. And by the way the Reader must know, that this vast summ is no part of what is allow'd by us for War, but a *Regalo* given by the people to His Majesty. Their Loyal Zeal also rested not here but proceeded to a larger gift, viz. an hereditary Tax on their Chimneys, which, when (by a little practice) it comes to be fully understood, will perchance amount to double the other summ. If then
our

our former Kings have been so potent in their Generations (which *France* and *Spain* well know) how considerable must our present Prince be to his Allies, and terrible (by such an Additional and permanent Revenue) to those that make themselves his Enemies.

As his Receipts are great, so is his Authority also; Nay, *Sextus Quintus* was used to say (and *Philip* the II. felt it) that there was but one absolute Mo-

H 4 narch

narch in *Christendom*, and
 that was *Queen Elizabeth*.
 What power soever she
 had, is now devolv'd to
 this her Successor, nor is
 she lookt upon in *England*
 to have usurped on their
 priviledges, for neither
Deborah, *Jabel*, nor *Ju-*
dith, have left a greater
 Fame among the *Israelites*,
 then she to this day a-
 mongst the People.

We have now finisht a
 sharp and bloody War,
 which nevertheless leaves
 not the least rancor (that
 I know) in the heart of
 any

any English man ; and the reason of it is, because we have generally an affection for these our Neighbors , esteeming them an industrious and sober People ; and yet were the hatred as great as could be, I should not wish their total ruine ; for *as Rome wanted something to keep it self waking, when Emulous Carthage was gone, so too much Snpinity may debauch our Seamen, if they find nothing in the Ocean that can look big upon them.*

If any man should now
ask

ask me what we got by this War (seeing that in the Articles of Peace all Pretensions were left undetermin'd on both sides) I must answer (and that truly) all that a wealthy Kingdom can desire ; for as 'tis the chiefeft Science to know ones self, so the first thing a Nation ought to wish for, is to understand what it can thoroughly do. Let those poor people (whose clime nor industry can afford them necessaries) quarrel for Prey, whilst we content our selves

selves with Victories, and are assured besides, we can still obtain them as often as we are provokt.

What demonstration (humanely speaking) can be more plain then this, since we knew how to conquer when Two such Kings aided our Enemy, who by himself dares bid defiance to any other Adversary whatsoever: nor had we the least assistance from our Neighbours, and yet at the same time we lost (as I said) so rich a City, and endured such a Plague,

Plague, that no Northern
 Countrey ever felt the like
 afore.

That we had the better
 all along is acknowledg'd,
 not by *Europe* alone, but
 by *Affrick* also; for though
 the *Barbary* Pyrats (bred
 in an Air as false as their
 Religion) saw we were
 fully employ'd, having ma-
 ny Enemies on our hands,
 yet durst they not break
 with us, refusing neverthe-
 less at the same time all sort
 of Treaty both with
French and *Dutch*, nay,
 with any thing else that
 had

had combined against *England*.

I must now think of drawing this my short discourse to an end, having been (though I love much my Countrey) faithfull in all I related ; for had I medled with any depths of intrigue , people might have thought, 'twas *gratis* said, and that I had deceiv'd them ; but, what I write is so plain, that the meanest capacity may easily trace out my failings ; nor can any Reader imagine *England*, after a Three years

years War, the less considerable, if we had lost a Ship or two more then I here mention.

I hope I have not err'd in a tittle, but if I have, 'tis only I am sure in the Account of some retaken Prize, or small contemptible Vessel.

For the Future, I doubt not of a good understanding between these our late Enemies and us; because they are generally (as I said) reputed a prudent and considering Nation.

This will make them
re-

remember, that *Carthage*
 twice shook before its Fall;
 and seeing that formerly
 they received their very
 being from the *English*,
 they cannot but know
 what must necessarily fol-
 low, it being an Axiom
 even in their own Law,
 That

Cujus est condere ejus est diruere.

He that can Build, has also
 power to Destroy.

heads of some of the Chief things
contain'd in this Treatise.

- T**he wrong *Abandon* of the Dutch,
which caus'd the War.
1. The Dutch the *Abandoners*, p. 3, & 4.
 2. The First Fight, from p. 11, to 15.
 3. The *Business* of Bergen, from p. 15, to 20.
 4. What *Money* the Parliament gave His Majesty towards the War, p. 22, & 4.
 5. The Second Fight, and *Disposition* of our Fleet, from p. 25, to 34.
 6. The Third Fight, from p. 34, to 39.
 7. The Burning the Dutch Ships at the Schelling, p. 39.
 8. Why the Dutch will not come coming out, and consequently must Fight, p. 43, & 44.
 9. The *Estimation* of the Losses by the Fire of London, p. 46.
 10. What Ships we took from the French, p. 51.
 11. Why we chose to Treat at Breda, when the Dutch offer'd Dover, or any other place in England, p. 52, & 54.
 12. The Reason of our not putting out a Fleet in 1667, and of the whole *business* of Chatham, from p. 55, to 77.
 13. An *estimate* of the Losses sustained by our Merchants, from p. 80, to 81.
 14. The benefit the Dutch received by the French assistance, from p. 85, to 90.
 15. Why the Dutch are never able to contend with us, and of the *Greatness* and *Power* of England, from p. 93, to 103.
 16. Our Advantages by this War, from p. 103, to the end.

ERRATA.

Page 90, in stead of, at the instance of, Read
in hopes of.

FINIS.

